### GOV. TILLMAN SPEAKS

He Announces to the World His Plans and Purposes.

HIS VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

A Torch-Bearing Maniac, a Powder-Magazine, the Overthrown Oligarchy.

CONTROL OF THE POLICE.

All Municipal Forces Taken in Hand by the State's Executive-Dispensary Law to Be Enforced.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3 .- Governor

tatutes of this State declares that 'the minimand assistance in the execution of moves, in suppressing riots, and in preriores, in suppressing riots, and in preriving the peace'; and,
"Whereas, it is made the duty of, and
"Whereas, it is made the duty of, and

se power is given, said police to enforce t instead of obeying the requireis of said law, the said police, exstruction and are active aiders and abettors to those who are defying the law;

Governor is given power to appoint State

insulted those efficials and sedulously edus and no credit, between constables and fillett e sellers, producing intense ex-it and danger to the peace and

A TILLMAN SPEECH.

it about should be given the public, have never sought to be anything else) that statement can best come from me.

"We are all familiar with the occurrences of the past four days—the conflict between citizens and officers of the law. You are aware of the contention made by those who are resisting the aw—the dispensary law—that it is tyran-cical, that it is an invasion of private iberty, that it is unconstitutional, and that it shall not be enforced. That contention should not be settled, as J nave alterady said, by arms.

respected, and until the dispensa-is repealed legally, so help me

parent of the State's officers, charging on with having wantonly provoked a millet and muriered innocent citizens, ow do the facts brar out the statement? The constables had discharged their aty and had gone to the depot, they had sen sent to Darlington because the six ho were on the ground had been nearly orbited the first day; had to desist from a execution of warrants and return to left hotels, and when the chief was orwed there with reinforcements the

depot two boys, striplings, got into a fight, one got whipped, and ran off and got reinforcements and came back with twenty-five, fifty (we don't know how rushed down to the depot and picked a quarrel with the constables; the collision occurred, men were killed on both sides, and the fault cannot be clearly placed yet, it is ever clearly placed. Now the Mayor of Darlington said that the taking of the arms by the mob was fun, the same kind of fun we have seen elsewhere in the State; the armories were broken into the State; the armories were broken into the State; the armory at Chester was here, and the armory at Chester was broken into, and some of the military have been in open mutiny against the commander in oblef, and have refused

obey orders" (laughter and cheers):
"these soldiers turned politicians, and influenced by political rancor and frenzy, have been by their action—and the men in different places in this State who have sent word to Darlington offering austriance—have convicted themselves in the estimation of the world, and it cannot be disproved that they are lynchers at heart. The information sent forth was that these men were to be hunted down and lynched, and not one be left alive, and when I ordered troops to go there to stop the insurrection, to stop this mob violence, restore law, protect life and property, and let the law resume its way, they would not obey. The Mayor said he had the right to arrest. Of course he had, but he had no right to send out a mob-army, under no officer, without the mob-army, under no officer, without the Sheriff or some regularly constituted con-

RIDICULOUS SIDE OF IT. "Let us look at the ridiculous side of it. In some respects, it has the appearance of a big April fool, except that it occurred on the 20th of March. I say these men were advertising themselves to the world as lynchers, and that they intended to lynch these constables who were in the woods, none of them guilty of having started the row; they were galloping and hurrahing over the country, sending for reinforcements, and all bearing arms. But they have never fired a shot at a single constable. They waylaid the conafter ed themselves to be, way did not they lynch the man who they calm originated the trouble, and whom they had in their power? They have con-victed themselves by proclaiming that they would lynch the constables, but would not lynch the man who they said

troops had seized this State House, within two days' time this whole escarpment, back to the monument, was black with indignant citizens. (I was among them.) They were all for one mind. We were all brothers, we were all friends, Carolinians, and patriots, To-day we find the State divided into two hostile camps. State divided into two hostile camps. Why? Simply because the minority are not willing to let the majority govern. The hody politic is diseased; it is in fever. Why? Hecause in this city, and in Charleston, the people have taken to their bosoms a viper in the shape of a newspaper which distills day by day poison into their system and will not let the fever subside. They give me credit for nothing. In their vocabulary Governor Tillman's side of the ledger is all debt and no credit. They try to sting me personally by abuse, slander, and misrepre-

tionship between the factions in South Carolina must stop, must cease, it cannot go on without precipitating civil war. We of the majority faction are not to blame. I deny that we have done anything except in accordance with law and the Constituare still opposing us, must come to their senses and realize that if Democracy is to govern in this country they have got to submit to the rule of the majority.

THOSE NEWSPAPERS.

Trian the constables have not shown train the constables have not shown train the constables have not shown train the constables have not shown to show the streets. They were closeted all day yesterday with the Attorney-General of the State, but the object of the conference has not been made

two newspapers are like a thorn | public in the flesh, which continues to fester. They will not let the wound which was caused in 1800 by the displacement of the old order of things and the establishment of the rule of the people heal. They reach it. The collision in Darlington produced a flash, but it was gas, and not powder, mostly newspaper lies. It flashed abroad-flashed a light that illuminated the State and the United States, based It did not come, and it will not come, it cannot come, because the people are in the saddle and will continue to remain there. (Cheers.) These men would de-stroy the State in their bitterness and and through me the rule of the majority. Ie has been sent abroad all over this State and the United States that my life

moment when I have fell the least uncasiness for my personal safety. My life
is not worth much to me, but it is worth
as much as any other man's, and rather
than desert my post to my enemies by
leaving the executive mansion, where
you have placed me, I would have gone
out of it a corpse, (Cheers.)

THE "BLAZING ELEMENT." "Who is doing all this? The blazing element, the match which is trying to reach the powder is the bar-room men, the whiskey men, and those who are egging them on, encouraging them, are egging them on, encouraging them, are the rulers of the oligarchy which we overthrew in 1890 at the ballot-box. This row which has broken forth is a politi-cal frenzy; the blood that has been split is an offering to the moloch of whiskey. They claim and declare that the State shall not control the whiskey traffic; that they will resume their iniquitous trade, debauch our households, destroy lives, fur-vish region to the people and make them Now, gentlemen, we will not discuss the reason, the why's and the wherereason, the why and the wherereason, the why and four to the people and make them
nish poison to the people and make them
rish poison to the people of
whisk poison to the people of
whisk poison to the people and make them
rish poison to the people and wails pensary law by saying they can sell
whiskey from their residence. Shall this
demon, who has already had four or
five victims, have any more? One negro
at Spartanburg, a white man at Wellford, and three men at Darlington. I do
not intend

(Cheers.)

"Now, gentlemen, you may imagine that in asserting this I am going to aggravate the trouble; that in claiming the right to search private residences I will cause an outbreak. I will tell you what I am going to do. I am going to tell the State to-morrow in a proclamation the revised statutes of the State are a mine of strength, wealth, and wisdom for a Governor who will search them and a Governor who will search them and enforce them. What would I have been able to do if I had not been able to con-trol the railroads and the telgraph, preventing them from reinforcing the 31-surgents and sending abroad more in-cendiary lies to inflame the people? There is another sword of Damocles which the law places in my hands to sus-pend over these insurgents or people who are pressing for this law to be an-nulled without process by the Legislature, and to-morrow I shall cut the thread which holds that in suspension and use it, and that is section 519, which gives me power in an emergency to take control

of the police.

"We have had the spectacle presented officers, or oversaing officers." we have not the law opposing officers of the law. Those who had been sworn to support the Constitution and the laws

of them." (Cheers.)
A voice: "That's the way to do them "I intend, as I say, to control the State

in the interest of law and order. I will not surrender to any mob nor to any whiskey element. If the dispensary-law

commander in oblef, and have refused to obey orders. But, thank God, enough were left to respond to the call—enough of you old soldier boys to realize the danger and know that this government is of the people, by the people, and for the people, had that no oligarchy shall ever rule it again. You responded to the call of the Governor, and are here to uphold the laws. (Cheers.)

"The Mayor of Darlington this morning, in an address, tries to throw the blame elsewhere—saying that I claim and exercise power no other Governor or executive officer of the United States ever exercised. I cannot undertake to go through all the charges or explanations he has made. I will briefly show just what the facts, as stated from their own standpoint, prove. These troops—these band-box troops—who have refused to

A voice: "Why don't you obey the law

Governor Tillman: "In what respect have I not obeyed it?"

Cries of "Shoot him!" "Shut up!"

Governor Tillman: "Slience, men, and keep quiet. It is true if the Legislature is assembled in extra session it will cost money, but money is no object when the rights and the liberties of the people are involved. So there is an extra session in sight to enact a metropolitan-police bill for all cities and towns, unless they cooperate with the Executive, and remove this trouble.

"In conclusion, I will say to those who are opposed to this law to submit, to quit, to cease their opposition: they must cease it. We are not going to surrender a good law because they are opposed to it. I propose to uphold the law. I have never done anything to aggravate the situation. I never will. I cannot, I will not. I dare not allow the minority to come forward and say: "This is a bad law; we don't want it, and will not obey it; you cannot enforce it." If this law is thus annulled, then any law can be similarly abrogated by a minority, and all law becomes a farce. We have thousands of other good men besides your-selves who are ready to respond. The people of South Carolina must govern the State, and those who are in rebellion and resistance must get out of the road, because the train is on the track. I have got the throttle in my hand as Governor. I am going in on time, so help me God." (Loud cheers.)

TROOPS DISMISSED. At the conclusion of the Governor's speech, Hon, John K. Gary Evans, State Senator from Aiken county, read general orders No. 10, announcing that, no need longer existing for their services, the troops would be dismissed with the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for their property research the contract of the commander-in-Chief for their property research to the contract of the c of the Commander-in-Chief for their prompt response to his call. A TORPEDO.

As Governor Tillman was returning to the Executive Mansion his carriage ran over a train torpedo on Main street, and a large crowd soon hurried to the spot, under the supposition that some one had shot the Governor.

# SITUATION IN CHARLESTON.

General-Blind Tigers Open. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 3 .- Con-

The object of their visit to that place is not known, but it is presumed that it is for the purpose of searching for contraband whiskey. The Orangeburg militia did not go to Darlington, although W. J. Stokes, the Populist candidate who was recently defeated for Congress from this district, raised 100 farmers on Saturday to answer Governor Tillman's call for treens.

le has been sent abroad all ever this state and the United States that my life is daily threatened; that such-and-such men are offering to kill me. One prominent citizen has had the temerity, or rather the folly, to tell Mr. Yeldell, of my own county, that he came to Columbia with a shot-gun Friday to kill Governor Tillman.

'I will not give his name, because I do not care to advertise him, but I can the temperary. Threatened men to the whom received at so late an hour that it could not be transmitted in time for the northern person. It will be telegraphed in full to-morrow. This dispatch is sent merely to caution the newspapers and the public against accepting the statements made by Tillman in his speech at Columbia to-day as being in any way a truthful review of the situation in South Carolina.

## THE DARLINGTON SITUATION.

Everything Working Smoothly and Point ing to Adjustment of Trouble.

DARLINGTON, S. C., via CHARLES-TON, S. C., April 3 .- Everything is working very smoothly here to-day, and all things point to adjustment of the troubles.

A committee of citizens, consisting of E. K. Dargan, W. C. Cohen, and George W. Dargan, left here for Columbia to-day. Their mission is believed to be to call on the Governor in the hope of bringing about an amicable settlement of the trouble. They carry with them a letter signed by twenty-eight of the most prominent citizens of Darlington, pledging their honor to use every influence to profect the constables who may come to Darlington to testify at the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the recent riot. things point to adjustment of the troubles. bodies of the victims of the recent riot.

The telegraph office is still under the control of the troops, and no press dispatches are allowed to be sent out. The troops are fed at the hotels, and

are faring very well.

Constables Cain is said to be in Sumter safe and uninjured. He is the last of the missing spies, all having now been heard General Richbourg, who commands th forces here, thinks that the militia may be able to leave here Saturday or Sunday The dispensary is still closed.

Bankers' Loan and Investment Company Loan and Investment Company, of No 40 Broadway, was in trouble was found to be due to a story issued by the officials of the company to the shareholders. The circular stated, in brief, that the affairs of the company were being examined by the State Banking Department, and, as a result of the partial examina-tion, the company had been requested by the Banking Department to defer taking

any action regarding the payment of dividends on April 1st, and hence no divi-W. Burt, of New York, and one of the vice-presidents is John A. Richardson, of the Yale National Bank of New

Mr. Richardson said yesterday afteron that the plan, so far as he had been able to learn, was to scale down the stockholders in a sufficient ratio to meet

the deficiency.

An officer of the company said: "Our losses in Virginia have only been small, not large enough to embarrass us in the

Rev. Kerr B. Tupper, son of the Rev. H. A. Tupper, of this city, entered upon the fifth year of his pastorate in the First Baptist church at Denver, Colo rist gapust church at Denver, Colorado, Saturday last, and the ladies of the church celebrated the occasion by a reception to the pastor and his wife. The parlors were densely thronged at an early hour. Mr. Frank Thomason hour. Mr. Frank Thompson presided, and a programme of fine music and good speeches was enjoyed by the great audience. A spirit of the most entire happi-ness seemed to pervade every heart, and wit and humor flowed richly and freely.

Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 3.—Fire broke out this morning in the wholesale clothing house of Rothschild, Baum. Stern & Co., north St. Paul street, and the building was gutted. Loss, about \$15.000.

The Evolution

The Evolution

The Evolution

of medical agents is gradually relegating
the old-time herbs, pills, draughts, and
vegetable extracts to the rear, and bringing into general use the pleasant and
effective liquid laxative—Syrup of Figs.
To get the true remedy see that it is
manufactured by the California Fig-Syrup
Company only. For sale by all leading
druggists.

necessary. We are colliged to do this as LETTERS TO LOUISE.

These the Feature of the Breckinridge Case Yesterday.

THE CAPITOL TYPEWRITER.

the Defendant to Miss Pollard in Lexington-Nothing Sensational.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The courtroom filled up slowly, not that there was no demand for admission, but only about one out of ten who came to the door held the necessary card, bearing the marshal's signature, which would entitle him to pass in. Just before the plaintiff arrived two other ladies entered the courtroom and took scats at the long table occupied by the defence. It was at once surmised that one of the ladies was Miss Louise Lowell, the typewriter, to whom reference was made by Mr. Wilson in his cross-examination yesterday afternoon just before the court adjourned. Teday she had come, it was soon discovered, to confront the witness on the stand. Miss Lowell was a small woman, neatly dressed in a reddish-brown bonnet, and a dark costume with a cape, and wore drab gloves. Her dark hair is graying, and she were a dotted veil. Her companion was a taller lady, with something of a "school-ma'am" air, a firm mouth, a well-defined jaw and chin, and eyeglasses. She was attired tastefully in a light-colored suit, and wore a big red rose in her bosom.

Mr. Breckinridge entered the room few minutes after these ladies, and strode across the space in front of the jurors to his seat, making his customary bow to the jury, and apparently not noticing the new comers, although their presence was conspicuous, as no lady spectators have been allowed in the court-room. In the great waste of bald heads and whiskered male faces, of course, a feminine face and a feminine bonnet become immediately conspicuous. After taking his seat, however, Mr. Breckinridge's attention was drawn to the new arrivals in the court-room, and he observed them for some minutes with much interest. Before the court opened all the seats in the room were filled up. The proceedings of the trial were delayed some time by the usual proceedings incident to the organization of the new jury for the term, and then when the court turned its attention to the pending trial, Mr. Breckinridge did not go at once upon the stand, but a legal argument was precipitated by Mr. Butterworth's raising an objection to the introduction of testimony by Mr. Wilson of the typewriter, who had been brought into court.

The sensation of the morning was the testimony of Miss Lowell, which was in every was Mr. Wilson indicated last night trary to public expectation, the whiskey a feminine bonnet become immediately

Since their arrival here on the Sunday into the constables have not shown themselves on the streets. They were closeted all day yesterday with the Attorney-General of the State, but the object of the conference has not been made public.

The dispensaries here are closely guarded by policemen at night. The "blind figers" are all open, and there is no trouble in getting all the liquor one rosy ward here without the seal of the Palmetto State on the bottle.

TILLMAN HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Senator Butler Scores the Governor for His Abuse of Power.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 3.—The News and Courier has received from its special war correspondent at Florence, a statement by United States Senator Butler reviewing the causes which led to the trouble in Darlington. He has made a full survey of the field, and has reached the conclusion that Governor Tillman has acted with great violence in his attempt to enforce the law. There was never at any time any necessity for converting Darlington, a law-abiding community, into an armed camp. Senator Butler scores Governor Tillman for his abuse of power, for his efforts to harm and hu
scores Governor Tillman for his abuse of power, for his efforts to harm and hu
scores Governor Tillman for his abuse of power, for his efforts to harm and huhis cross-examination of the defendant, denied Miss Lowell's story absolutely so

THE NEW WITNESS. After the trial of the case was resumed Mr. Butterworth spoke of the evidence that was referred to yesterday by Mr. Wilson, questioning its materiality and relevancy, and suggested that the matter and the argument be not gone into before the jury. Mr. Wilson replied that Mr. Breckinridge had said that if he had a charge time to be the present the second of the sec chance to see the typewriter in question he could say whether he had ever seen her

Continuing, Mr. Wilson said that he the ground that it was newly discovered evidence. He had not heard of Miss Low-ell until Sunday afternoon after the case for the plaintiff was closed. He did not wish to spring any surprise upon the de-fence, and wanted to give the defendant every opportunity to cross-examine the

case in chief being reopened. Mr. Car-lisle followed Mr. Wilson in a disclaimer of all knowledge of this witness and the story she might give until last Sunday.

Judge Bradley considered the various phases of the question, and said that it would seem that the counsel desired to argue as to the contents of the letter. This, perhaps, ought not to be done in the presence of the jury. He quoted extensively from legal authorities that he had examined last night as to the admission of such evidence about writings which had not been produced in court. From such reading he was disposed to admit the testimony and the questions that had been propounded. of all knowledge of this witness and the

admit the testimony and the questions that had been propounded.

The matter of Miss Lowell being allowed to go upon the stand at this time was argued by Mr. Butterworth, who said that he would like to delve into the was argued by Mr. Butterworth, was addeducted by the authorities with the jury out of the room, and by Mr. Carlisle, who took the ground that as it was newly discovered evidence, and in view of the line taken by the defendant in denying that there was any correspondence with the plaintiff in 1886, it was evidence that might properly be interpolated at this point. Mr. Wilson again said that their purpose in wishing to introduce this evidence here was that the defendant might be cross-examined upon it, or else that it should go in as evidence in chief. Mr. Shelby insisted that if there had been any communication to the plaintiff she must have known of it. If the letter had not been received by her there was no communication, and either way there was no ground for allowing her to reopen her case in chief.

The jury was not allowed to leave the court while all this argument was in progress.

Mr. Shelby argued against the admissibility of the evidence at considerable length, reading copious extracts from law books to sustain his contention. Mr. Wilson closed the argument for the plaintiff. It was now after II o'clock.

It was now after II o'clock.

THE WITNESS ADMITTED.

Judge Bradley said that if the letter were actually produced the witness could, of course, be cross-examined upon it if its verity were admitted, and if it were denied, evidence in rebuttal could be produced to sustain its genuineness. This case, however, now before the court was a novel one, but the authorities, Tavlor on evidence for one, assert that when a letter is lost or its existence denied, evidence may be interjected in its support. The Judge read the extract in question from Taylor and then decided that it would be a proper method to pursue when the party cross-examining the witness did not possess the paper or the witness denied its existence to interject secondary evidence to support the paper and to lay a foundation for further cross-examination of the witness. If this was the ground for introducing the evidence he must decide that it was admissible.

The defence noted an exception and Mr. Wilson then called Miss Lowell to the stand. She said she had known Mr. Breckinridge since February, 1886. She became acquainted with him at the House of Representatives. She had an office as stengrapher and typewriter during the short session of the Porty-eight Congress near the south door of the House. Afterward she was removed to a place near the room of the House Committee on Printing. She had done wark for Mr. Breckinridge, and was acquainted with his handwriting.

"I will ask you to state." said Mr. Wilson, "whether he brought you the manu-THE WITNESS ADMITTED.

"To copy."
"Did you copy it?"
"I did."

"How was that letter addressed?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"We object," came in a chbrus from all the lawyers of the defense.

Mr. Butterworth said there was no proof that any such letter had ever been sent, or malied, or received by any one.

"Before going into that, then," said Mr. Wilson, turning to the witness, "I will ask you to state what you did with that manuscript and the copy."

"I returned them to Colonel Breckin-ridge," said the witness.

"What else did you do for Colonel Breckin-ridge besides writing that letter?"

"From the time I first did work for him, in February, 1886, until I left the Capitol, in 1880, I frequently did work for Colonel Breckinridge, who would come to my desk, copying letters, addressing envelopes, etc."

"What did you do with the manuscript and copy."

"I always returned them."

and copy."
"I always returned them." ENVELOPES FOR MISS POLLARD. ENVELOPES FOR MISS.

Witness said she had addressed some envelopes about the time she had copied the letter in question, and was asked what it was she had written on these envelopes. There was some objection, but the question was admitted, and witness, proceeding, said, "Miss Pollard, 56 North Upper the statement of the process of the said of the process of the said of the sa

ling, said, "Miss Pollard, 56 North Upper street, Lexington, Ky."
She said she kept a memorandum-book of work done, and had a memorandum of that address on another book, a memorandum of her personal expenses. The witness produced the memorandum-book, and was asked to read the memorandum relating to these envelopes. She read the address, "Miss Pollard, 56 North Upper street, Lexington, Ky." It was written on the flyleaf or cover of the book, she said, containing her personal expense accounts.

counts.
"Why did you make this memorandum?"

"Why did you make this memorandum?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"Feeling sure." said the witness, "that sooner or later I would hear more of Miss Pollard, and not wishing to trust my memory, I made this memorandum."

"How many and what kind of envelopes did you address in this way?"

On several occasions—two or three—he brought me a single envelope to have this address put on. On other occasions he brought me packages, perhaps not quite a dozen. They were small, white envelopes, not such as are usually used in business, and were yellow with age."

On these, she said, she placed the address, and then returned the envelopes to Mr. Breckinridge when he called for them.

Mr. Wilson desired then to know if the

witness could recall the contents of the paper she had copied, but objection was Judge Bradley said that at this time Mr. Wilson could not go further than the date and the address.

"How was this first communication brought to you addressed?" asked Mr. "My Dear Sister Louise," said the wit-Mr. Wilson desired then to know if he

could not go further and question the witness as to the contents of this letter, for the purpose of cross-examining Mr. down by Taylor would not admit such testimony.

There was some more legal argument,

There was some more legal argument, and Judge Bradley still held that it could not be proved at this time by this witness what the letter contained.

The examination then proceeded. The witness said that she found in her memorandum book, containing record of work done covering the period of the long session of the Forty-ninth Congress, the name of Mr. Breckinridge fifteen or sixteen times but this she thought, did not

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Miss Lowell was cross-examined by Mr.
Butterworth. She said her going to the
Capitol in 1886 was her first experience in
a business in a public place. She had previously done work at her home, having
come here from Maine in 1881, and lived in
her brother's family. She began work as
a stenographer in 1884. She was not a
widow. The memorandum-book she had
produced, in which Miss Poliard's address
appeared, contained a record of her peragent, and Harry Nathan, commercial CROSS-EXAMINATION. produced, in which Miss Poliard's address appeared, contained a record of her personal expenses. The address of Miss Poliard she had written on the fly-leaf of the book. She thought she did it when she addressed the first envelope. The book, she supposed, was lying on the table before her, and she used it. She recollected it distinctly, because it had made a deep impression on her mind. Witness had written the name of Miss Poliard in the book herself. She did not know Miss Poliard, and had never seen her until

the book herself. She did to be political, and had never seen her until this morning.

She kept in the book an account of the work she did. She put down merely the date and the amount of the work, She did to the work she did to be put down merely the date and the amount of the work. She did She kept in the book an account of the work she did. She put down merely the date and the amount of the work. She did not keep a record of the superscription or of the character of the work. She was asked to state whether any of her records disclosed the fact that she had written a letter for Mr. Breckinridge to "Sister Louise," and she said they did not. The only record she had which showed any address or the character of the work for Mr. Breckinridge was that one address of Miss Pollard. If she had one piece of work that took her all day she would likely, make a memorandum of it, but if she had a good many separate pieces of work in a day she would probably at night neglect to put down all. She usually was paid for the work when it was done, and did not need this memorandum in order to make dut her bills.

There was no record, she said, disclosing whether the work done for Mr. Breckinridge was writing a speech or a letter. The witness was asked whether all the entries of Mr. Breckinridge indicated envelopes addressed or letters copied. She said they did not. There were only two or three amounts set down which would indicate that they were addresses.

Mr. Butterworth asked to see the memorandum-book, and going to the witness' stand looked over it with the witness. The memorandum simply would say "Breckinridge, 10 cents," or some other amount, and did not indicate the character of the work done. She said her memory of the character of the work done. She said her memory of the character of the work asked the witness to leave her memorandum-book containing Miss Pollard's name and was evidently beaut thereath with his cross-examina.

leave her memorandum-book containing Miss Pollard's name and was evidently about through with his cross-examina-Mr. Wilson thereupon took the book

from the witness, saying he would take care of it and see that no improper use was made of the private entries in her "I would like to take a peep at it,"

expense account.

"I would like to take a peep at it," said Mr. Phil Thompson.

Mr. Wilson handed the book to Mr. Thompson and he and Mr. Desha Breckinridge examined it for some time and evidently made a discovery, for they spoke to Mr. Butterworth and he went on with the cross-examination.

She repeated in response to his questions, that she had written Miss Pollard's name on the fly-leaf of the book when Mr. Breckinridge first brought her the address. It was unusual work, and had impressed her memory. She was asked when she had first communicated the facts she had testified to the lawyers. She said she had not communicated the facts to any one until the lawyers asked her on Sunday. She had never communicated the fact that she had this memorandum, and did not know how they had ascertained the fact that she had written these letters.

She had never communicated the exact

the fact that she had written these letters.

She had never communicated the exact facts concerning this case to anybody. She had on many occasions, when at the Capitol, been asked the character of the work she did, and she had made statements showing the variety of the work and the character of the letters she had to write. She had stated that she had written letters for Mr. Breckinridge. The witness did not think she had ever purchased the book in which the memorandum of Miss Pollard's name was made.

A QUESTION OF DATES. A QUESTION OF DATES.

It looked, she said, like the books given away af the drugstores. According to the entries the memoranda in the book referred to as containing a record of her personal expenses ran through 1837 and 1838.

Mr. Butterworth handed her the book and asked if there were any entries bearing the date of 1888.

The witness examined the book and said she did not find any entry under that date. The first date put down in the book was

ENGLISH LYNCHED

A Woman's Startling Testimony at the Coroner's Inquest.

TEN DOLLARS TO POISON HIS WIFE.

Failing in This He Brutally Murders Her and Throws the Eody in the River—Counterfeiter Caught.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 3.—(Special). The following special was received here by the Citizen from Marion to-day: The village of Bakersville was thrown into a state of excitement Sunday morning a state of excitement Sunday morning by the appearance of an infuriated mob of citizens, who gathered there to lynch Hal English, who murdered his wife. Ellen, on Sunday, March 26th, by brutally beating her, and then throwing her body into the North Toe Trev. English married his wife a year ago. They separated soon afterwards, however, and, he had recently been visiting her for the purpose, it is now said, of killing her, in order that he could marry another woman. On the evening she was murdered English asked her to have a walk with him, and they went to the river. After dark the neighbors heard the screams of a woman. Mrs. English not returning that night, her friends instituted a search next morning, and found the body in the river territyly bruised and beaten, at the inquest English was present. He was the most indignant man there, swearing he would avenge the foul murder or his wife if the murderer could be found. MURDER WILL OUT.

At this juncture a most dramatic includence of the control of the spin of the river territyly bruised and beaten, at the language English and carried him to takersville jail, where he remained this to takersville jail, where he remained till Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, when a most of the purpose of the self-purpose of the sunday was been the most indignant man there, swearing he would avenge the foul murder or his wife if the murderer could be found. MURDER WILL OUT.

At this juncture a most dramatic includence of the sunday was been the most indignant man there, swearing he would avenge the foul murder of his most of the sunday was been the most indignant man there, swearing he would avenge the fould murder of his five to the purpose of the sunday was been the

COUNTERFEITERS.

Two men were before United States Commissioner Lummey to-day, charged with counterfeiting. They gave their names as Pruner and Morgan. They also have called themselves Curtis and Dalton. One is from Winston, the other from Texas. They had spurious halves and placeter moulds in their and nickels and plaster moulds in their possession, also loaded dice. They were held for trial.

The man who lost his memory in Atlanta.

some time ago, the result of sandbagging, is D. D. Draughan, of Winston, who has been playing the role of bigamist. He is now at Notia, a little town in the extreme western part of the State. His father and mother are with him. He is able to talk, but has never recovered his able to talk, but has never recovered his

ENCAMPMENT.

General Robert B. Vance, the Senator's brother, has been appointed to a desk in Collector Carter's office.

teen times, but this, she thought, did not show all the work she had done for Mr. Breckinridge. Her recollection was that she did work—copying letters, etc.—for Mr. Breckinridge nearly every week during that Congress. The witness produced two of these memorandum-books.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Collector Carter's office.

A large and spirited meeting of citizens was held to-day to plan for an encampment here of the troops of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.
Committees were appointed to confer with Governor Carr and the Adjutant-General and to select the site. They will report to a called meeting.

BELGRADE, April 2.—The Servian Cab-inet has resigned and M. Nicolajevics has formed a new ministry.

READERS OF THE DISPATCH.

A Matter of Decided Interest to Each of Them.

On the 1st of January, 1894, the Dispatch made a new departure, and entered the coupon field, whereby our readers were enabled at a triffing sum to obtain that beautiful and educational work, "Sights and Scenes of the World." It was received with enthusiasm, and we have been ever since crowded with orders for it. .

This was a step in the right direction and following it up we determined upon a still more tempting offer-viz., the great art-work, FAMOUS PAINTINGS THE WORLD. It needs no commendation from us. Standing upon its own merits, you have but to see it to admire it. It has given absolute satisfaction and pleasure to those of our readers who have taken it. Satisfy yourselves by sending three coupons and 10 cents for No. 1, and you will thank us for the suggestion. The work will be complete in twenty

numbers.
THE DISPATCH COMPANY. RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

The Route of the Only Limited Pullman Vestibuled Train and of the United States Fast Mail.

States Fast Mail.

If a man had gone down through Virginia, across North Carolina and South Carolina, and Into Georgia twenty years ago and written a faithful description of the then long journey, and were to make the same short journey now and wrige of it again, it could be said of his two descriptions that never before had the lifetime of one generation covered a greater change—change in every way; change of everything. For the Piedmont Alr-Line, under which designation the Richmond and Danville is popularly known, is at once the cause and to a great degree the index of one of the great degree the index of one of the most remarkable chapters in the growth of the United States. It leads through and to a rapidly-developing section of the country; it has made accessible the most country; it has made accessible the most attractive mountain range of the conti-nent; it has unlocked a wealth of mine-rals; it has opened the greatest variety of valuable timbers on the continent; it traverses the fields that yield the farmers as much cash per acre as any other fields in the Union; it leads to more places that restore health and repay the lover of scenery than any other railway sys-tem.

of scenery than any other railway system.

There is no great railroad system in the United States whose development gives a better illustration of the recent industrial growth of the country. It is thoroughly equipped from road-bed to rolling stock with hundreds of efficient employees and officials, whose politeness and courtesy are unexcelled; its schedules and train service are marvels to those unfamiliar with this great line, and the northern, southern, or western tourist, health or pleasure-seeker are alike astonished and gratified.

The Washington and southwestern vestibuled, limited, train operated by the Richmond and Danville between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Atlanta, Montgomery, Birmingham, Momphis, and New Orleans is one of the masterpieces of railroad construction and operation. This train is composed entirely of Pullmans, including buffet and dining-cars. This great route also operates the United States fast-mail service between New York, Washington, and the East, and Atlanta, and all the South and West, the award having been made by the government on account of the superiority of this great thoroughfare.

### ANOTHER RAILWAY LINE TO NEWPORT NEWS.

That Newport News will have another nilroad there seems to be no doubt udging from the movements now being

have another trunk system very shortly, is a foregoing conclusion.

To Investors.

The United Fanking and Building Com-The United Fanking and Building Company, S21 east Main street, offers for sailits fully-paid, and non-assessable stock at 550 per share, on which a cash dividend of 6 per cent, per annum is paid semi-annually. This stock further participates in the profits of the company and at maturity (estimated at eighty-four morths) is redeemed at 5100 per share.

This company is a well-managed insti tution, and now has a subscribed capita of over \$3,000,000, and we commend its shares to the investing public.

R., F. & P. Rallroad. Commencing Sunday, April 1, 1894 round-trip tickets to Baltimore, Phila 

True and Tried. None better than the Perfect-Keeper Re SYDNOR & HUNDLEY,

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Upright Piano, \$110. Standard make. R. B. LEE, 805 east Main street.

The crowd around LEVY & DAVIS'S White loods counter proves that the goods and prices are what the people want.

and look over the new and popular Books and see the latest styles in Writing Papers, Pocket-Books, and Card-Cases is at Hunter & Co.'s, 62 east Broad street.

LEVY & DAVIS have a new lot of Whitney Baby-Carriages in. They are the sole agents of that celebrated carriage for this city.

all kinds and chesp at OWENS & MINOR DRUG COMPANY, LEVY & DAVIS are selling those Canton Cloths fast at 81/2c. They are regular 1:21/4c. goods.

In order to avoid all danger of ruining you health by drinking impure water, add 10 to 20 drops of ANGOSTURA BITTERS to every glass of LEVY & DAVIS'S Lace Curtains from auction

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